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[670]

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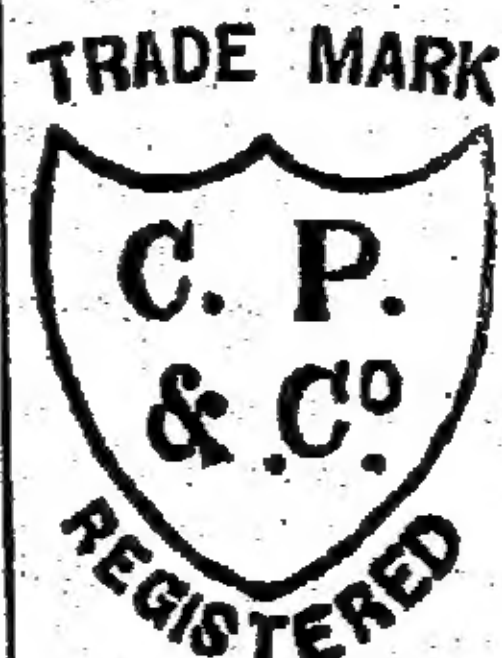
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Every Comfort.
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Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [a542]

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 13th, 1910.

UNDER the title of "The Transformation of China" M. Rouvier has written a very interesting article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* upon the awakening of China, of which there has been so much evidence of late. He deals with the various matters in which progress has been made, and appeals to the actual facts as showing that a real and important movement is going on. The introduction of railways, the improvements in the army, and in the administration of the law, the efforts made for the repression of opium smoking are all undeniable steps in advance, the significance of which cannot, he considers, be overlooked. He is fully of opinion that China has, since the Boxer insurrection, but more especially since the Russo-Japanese war, resolutely entered upon reforms, which, if successful, would end in a metamorphosis of the Empire into a modern Power. The change which has taken place dates from the time when the success of Japan showed the Chinese plainly that the transformation of their military system could not be accomplished unless accompanied by a corresponding change in the general ideas of the Chinese; and hence the efforts which have been made in this direction—while the whole system of the military organisation was improved, care was taken to change the old views of the masses as regards other improvements without which the attempt would have been useless. Prominent among these changes

has been the manner in which the Chinese generally have been brought to regard railways which are, of course, of the greatest significance in any question of national defence. In this direction, a very definite advance has been made. The people who were formerly so much opposed to the idea of railways now look upon them with favour, and make use of them in a way that could hardly be expected by the most sanguine, while the Government has of late been turning its attention to the establishment, for strategic as well as other reasons, of trunk lines of intercommunication. This will naturally have a great effect politically as well as in a military point of view and as facilitating and increasing commerce. It will go far towards centralising the government, and putting an end to the independence of the Provincial Authorities which has so much weakened any action on the part of the high officials at the Capital. This, in itself, must undoubtedly tend to progress in China, and to consolidating the country as one in place of its having the character, as has hitherto been much the case, of what was really a Confederation rather than an Empire.

Mr. Rouvier also regards the steps taken with a view to suppressing opium smoking as being genuine so far as they go, and as being likely to put an end to the abuse of the drug, which is recognised as sapping the energies of the people. Certainly some of the measures which have been adopted have been severe enough, and the decrees which have been launched against the use of the drug seem of late to have been made in earnest, and ought to have the effect of at least reducing the habit to a considerable extent.

In regard to judicial matters the writer points out that the Chinese are endeavouring to establish a regular judicial system, and that by a decree of 1905 they purported to abolish torture and to reduce some of their more severe punishments. Unfortunately, since that date, there have been cases known where torture, or what certainly amounted to it, has been resorted to—so that a good deal still remains to be done in this direction. Legal reforms are generally slow of accomplishment; but, before we can feel satisfied, something more definite than a decree which has not been regarded by many of the Provincial Authorities, may be reasonably looked for.

With respect to the measure of representative government which has been granted, the author points out that the Chinese have considered that the German constitution approached nearest to their ideal of one for China, while that of Japan was also worthy of consideration. The result has been a commencement of representation in the Provincial Councils recently called, and it is hoped that this commencement will be followed by the preparation of Provincial Budgets, by the promulgation of a new Criminal Code, and finally by the establishment of properly-regulated Courts of Justice. The most important point to which M. Rouvier directs attention is that the people generally in China are alive to the exigencies of the day, and are willing to support the authorities. This must prove a most valuable factor in the progress which it is hoped has been inaugurated, and which, if steadily and judiciously persevered in, will at last bring about the regeneration of the Chinese Empire, which all desire to see.

The French Mail of the 9th May was delivered in London on 10th June.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. J. D. Lloyd, cadet, passed his final examination in Cadetship on May 13th.

The Japanese cruisers *Asa* and *Soya* left Hongkong on Saturday after a pleasant stay here. They were expected to proceed to Nanking.

A list of copyright works, issued by the Board of Customs, London, which has been publicly exposed at the Court House, Hongkong, is published in the current *Gazette*.

The name of Dr. I. E. Mitchell, B.A., M.D., C.M., of the University of Montreal, has been added to the register of medical practitioners entitled to practise medicine in this Colony.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 28th May amounted to 19,001.29 tons and the sales during the period to 29,876.91 tons.

Nineteen cases of infraction of the opium law have been filed in the court of first instance of Manila since the first of the present month. Of these six were filed on June 3 and 11 on June 4.

To-day is the feast of the Portuguese national saint, Saint Anthony of Lisbon, and there will be morning and evening services in commemoration at the little chapel at West Point. The special sermon will be given by that eloquent preacher, the Very Reverend Father Costa Nunes, the Vicar-General of Macao, at 5.30 this evening.

Early on Saturday morning the Fire Brigade were summoned to Taumati to cope with a fire in Shanghai Street. They were early on the scene, but were unable to get the fire under control before one house had been gutted.

Saturday was the Chinese dragon boat festival, and the picturesque race which annually takes place at Aberdeen proved attractive to large numbers from all over the island. One of the boats passed through the harbour early in the day and attracted much attention.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of May shows the average maximum temperature for that period to have been 84.1, and the average minimum temperature 75.1 degrees. There were 261.5 hours of sunshine, and the rainfall was 1.955 inches.

The remains of Mr. H. Horley, an old resident of the Colony who died on Friday, were interred in the Colonial Cemetery at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. Deceased was buried with Masonic honours, and among the mourners who attended to pay their last tribute of respect was a number of Masons. Mr. Horley was formerly District Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasons for Hongkong and South China.

The drydock *Dewey*, it is expected, will be floated by the end of this week, so that she will be entirely out of the mud and above the surface of the water. This, says the *Cablenews*, is the opinion of the naval authorities who have investigated the cause of the sinking of the *Dewey* and those who have been detailed to do the work of raising her. The compressed air pumps have been installed so effectively that it will be impossible for any water to leak into the tanks during the process of operation, and it has been estimated that with all of the pumps working day and night the tanks can be emptied in a comparatively short space of time.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the names of the following Companies have been struck off the Register: The Shanghai Carrying Company, Ltd.; The Hongkong Coal and Minerals Company, Ltd.; The Tung Sang Yu Newchwang Bean Oil Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; The Man Ying Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd.; The Chungking Trading Company, Ltd.; Tours of the World (Eastern), Ltd.; The Hoi San Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd.; The Sing On Steamship Company, Ltd.; Cottam & Company, Ltd.; The Hongkong and South China Trading Company, Ltd.; The Hong Kong Flour Mill Company, Ltd.; The China Fishing Company, Ltd.; The Kwong Shan Steam Boat Company, Ltd.; The Oriental Union Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.; The Hill Remedy Company, Ltd.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

DEFENDANTS CONVICTED: CAPTAIN APPEALS.

The hearing of the case in which Miss Della Heard summoned S. M. E. Allans and D. R. Captain on a charge of assault was continued before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Saturday.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) prosecuted, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the defendant Captain, while Mr. F. Paget Hett (of Messrs. Bratton & Hett) represented Allans.

The case for the prosecution having closed, the solicitors for the defendants intimated that they did not intend to call any evidence.

Mr. Shenton, in his address to the Court, directed his Worship's attention to the manner in which the assault had been committed. It appeared from the evidence that Captain entered by the front door, and then went to the back door and admitted Allans. The speaker referred to the malicious and venomous way in which the cross-examination had been conducted, questions wholly irrelevant to the case being put to the witness Robertson. In conclusion Mr. Shenton reminded his Worship that there was an Ordinance by which a period of stocks could be given to such offenders.

Mr. Harris contended that the only evidence called during the proceedings which could possibly be evidence against Captain was that brought in after the case for the prosecution had practically finished, and that was the evidence of Robertson. The rest of the evidence was absolutely worthless, and the case had been bolstered up simply for the purpose of blackmail.

Mr. Hett said it had been established beyond reasonable doubt that the case was a case of blackmail.

His Worship said he would sentence each of the defendants to fourteen days imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine.

Mr. Harris, on behalf of his client, Captain, applied for leave to appeal on the facts.

Mr. Shenton informed the Court that he had private information that this was a ruse to enable the defendants to get out of the Colony.

His Worship—I must know your reasons for appeal.

Mr. Harris—My reasons are that there is no evidence that Captain struck the blow.

His Worship granted the application and fixed bail in the sum of \$500 and one surety of \$200.

Mr. Hett asked his Worship to fix the same bail for Allans. If he intended to appeal he would send in a written application.

His Worship agreed.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents

TELEGRAMS.

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REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

MR. ROOSEVELT LEAVES ENGLAND.

A ROUSING SEND-OFF.

LONDON, June 10th.

Mr. Roosevelt and family left Southampton on their homeward voyage. They were given a rousing send-off.

FINLAND'S SUBJECTION.

LONDON, June 10th.

After exciting debates, the Duma has passed the third reading, by 164 votes to 28, of a Bill largely subjecting Finland to Imperial legislation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

LONDON, June 10th.

There are indications of a political truce everywhere.

It is believed that an informal meeting between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour will precede the issuing of the formal invitations to the Conference.

The bulk of Liberals are still pessimistic as to the outcome of the negotiations, while the Nationalists and the Labourites are distrustful of the whole proceedings.

INDIA'S NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, June 10th.

Sir Charles Hardinge has been appointed to succeed Earl Minto as Viceroy of India.

[The Right Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.V.D., I.S.O., has for some years been permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is the third brother of Viscount Hardinge. Born in 1853, he was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1880 he entered the Diplomatic Service, and after promotions became Secretary of Legation at Tobruk in 1895. From 1895 to 1903 he was Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, and then for a year he undertook the office of Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Afterward he returned to St. Petersburg as British Ambassador, a position which he held until 1906. In 1890 he married the Hon. Winifred Start, Bed Chamber Woman of H. M. the Queen, and daughter of Baron Alington. Sir Charles holds numerous decorations from foreign Powers, including Grand Officer, Legion of Honour; Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy; Grand Cross of Our Lady of Portugal; Grand Cross of Greek Order of St. Saviour; Grand Cross of Spanish Order of Charles III; Grand Cross of Austrian Order of Leopold; Grand Cross of Danish Order of Danebrog; Grand Cross of Swedish Order of Vasa; Grand Cross of Norwegian Order of St. Olaf; and Grand Cross of Russian Order Alexander Nevski.—Ed.]

LONDON, June 11th.

It is understood that Sir Charles Hardinge will receive a peerage.

CRETE WARNED.

LONDON, June 11th.

The Consuls representing the Treaty Powers have presented the Crete Government with their last joint Note stating that if Moslem deputies are not permitted to participate in the deliberations of the Assembly the Powers will take active steps to deal with the situation.

THE DEAD KING'S WISH.

LONDON, June 11th.

The "Daily Chronicle" understands that the appointments of the Duke of Connaught to be Governor-General of Canada and of Sir Charles Hardinge to be Viceroy of India are in accordance with the wishes of King Edward.

CANTON OPIUM MONOPOLY.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, June 11th.

The Imperial and Indian Governments are in communication respecting the Canton Opium Monopoly, which is regarded as a violation of the Convention.

The Bombay opium merchants declare the situation to be most critical. The effect on Indian trade, they say, is tremendous, and merchants are losing heavily. They urge the Government to suspend the sales pending the enforcement of Treaty rights.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRIALS.

LONDON, June 11th.

It is reported from Berlin that Prince Henry of Prussia has given a trophy for the great international motor reliability trials in 1911, to be contested in Germany and Great Britain, each country to be represented by fifty amateurs.

The announcement has created the greatest interest among British motorists.

SATURDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

The Saturday night band performances in the Botanic Gardens which have been anticipated with so much pleasure commenced on Saturday, when the Band of the Buffs under Bandmaster Hewitt gave a most enjoyable military concert, and the experience was so delightful that the success of the enterprise should be assured. The natural beauty of the scene, with its impressive environment of Peak and harbour, the cool evening air, the entrancing effect of the new moon, as well as the concourse of sweet sounds, made a combination which appealed to the aesthetic sense of all. Moreover, the selections were well chosen, the classic as well as the popular being represented, and the programme received the thorough appreciation of the many hundreds who were present. The promulgation of the gardens was an added pleasure, and it is safe to say that the innovation is heartily welcomed.

The programme was as under:—
Part I.—Grand March, L'Africaine, Meyerbeer; Overture, William Tell, Rossini; Selection, Our Miss Gibbs, Monckton; Piccolo Solo, Jenny Jones, F. Godfrey; Bell Gavotte, Weymouth Chimes, Howill.
Part II.—Overture, Tannhauser, Wagner; Song, The Better Land, Cowan; Reminiscences of Scotland, Aird Godfrey; Galop, Narren, Faust. "God Save the King."

BRITISH RUBBER.

Rubber is now being grown extensively in many parts of the British Empire, and from time to time official indications are given of the progress made.

There is a great similarity between the valley of the Amazon, where Para rubber is indigenous, on the one side, and Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and the Seychelles, on the other, both as regards soil and climate; and the trees cultivated at Homaragoda gardens in Ceylon, at the Botanic Gardens of the Straits Settlements, and on some private estates in South Ceylon and Selangor, grow as rapidly as in their native country.

Trees in Ceylon five years old have reached 50ft. high and 25in. in girth, and compare favourably, after seventeen years, with the biggest trees in the Amazon valley. In the Straits Settlements it is recorded that trees have reached 56ft. high and 25in. in girth at 4ft. from the ground after three years growth. Moreover, the production of the milk (latex) obtained on a few estates in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements shows that, at least on these estates, the Para rubber trees maintain completely their property of producing marketable rubber, even when they are cultivated out of their native place.

The latest reports from the Seychelles show, in respect of several samples recently submitted to the Director of the Imperial Institute, that in composition the rubber is quite satisfactory, and the results of the analyses agree closely with the figures obtained for three previous specimens which were the subject of a report dated November 5, 1908. The rubber is, however, deficient in physical properties, probably owing to the fact that it was prepared from young trees. This defect, the report states, will no doubt tend to disappear as the trees become older.

The results of the examination of the specimens in question are distinctly promising, and indicate the probability that Para rubber of good quality can be produced in Seychelles. The elevation of the valleys where it is proposed to grow Heveas (Para) rubber extensively is from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, with an annual rainfall of 150 inches. It is grown already at an elevation of 1,000 feet near Cascade, and young trees at this place have furnished rubber of very good composition.

EAST AFRICAN FORESTS.
So far as British East Africa is concerned it is stated that outside a triangle south of Mombasa, an even narrower coast strip extending up the north of it, rubber may be cultivated profitably. Vines rubber occurs throughout the forests of British East Africa from the coast to elevations of 6,000 or even 7,000 feet in the wetter highland forests. There are scrub areas on the coast where rubber exists up to an occasional average of 400 vines an acre, and 100 vines an acre is usually the average in the Kir-ware area north of Mombasa.

It is estimated that if the vines were worked systematically it would be possible to obtain a sustained yield at the rate of 20lb. of rubber an acre each year in the country between Takungu and the Chogni hills, north of Mombasa, and this estimate is based on a yield of 1lb. a vine, 100 vines an acre, and a rotation of five years, namely, one year complete tapping and four years rest.

The rubber-yielding capabilities of the newly-discovered *N'Gou* tree (*Mascarenhasia elastica*) are not yet fully known, as it has been but little tapped for rubber, but for planting purposes it may be the most suitable tree for the Mombasa coast districts, and there is no doubt that it is the most suitable indigenous rubber tree for planting. It bears seed abundantly and is easily propagated.

In the lower Highlands of British East Africa occurs a species of *Landolphia*, and in the lower Kenya forest, between 5,500ft. and 6,500ft., it is more abundant, and it was thought by explorers that the collection of rubber there might prove a profitable industry.

In German East Africa the natives pay a tax of Re 15 a year for the right of collecting rubber, while in British East Africa there is an export duty of 10 per cent. on the value of the rubber collected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 10th June, 1910.

SIR,—I would like to say another word on this subject through the medium of your columns if you will again favour me.

All around me I have a cloud of witnesses bearing testimony of the efficacy of prayer, but it is not this alone which convinces me, it is my own personal experience. "Logic" does not know anything of such an experience, therefore it is absurd to expect him to believe something he knows nothing about. I doubt if "Logic" believes in God. I am sure he does not believe in God as I do, consequently his ideas and opinions are vastly different to mine. Possibly the Bible is just mere literature to him. He says that further argument is useless. I quite agree with him, but who introduced the subject? Perhaps it may interest "Logic" to know that I once thought as he thinks, I once scoffed and sneered at religion, and I would then have declared that praying for rain was waste of time.

"Logic" and I will never agree until we are both of the mind, and I see in the future a possibility of this when I think of my own experience, for I cannot limit the power of my Creator, my God.—Yours faithfully,

SENSE.

SIR,—To laugh at your opponent has never been considered honest argument. Much has been written for and against the efficacy of prayer; but from time immemorial men have resorted to prayer as a sure means of freeing themselves from some curse, with doubtful results. The will of Heaven, as also its ways, are immutable. Prayer is effective in calming the souls of the fearful, but that it is efficacious in bringing down extraordinary blessings from Heaven is denied. We may "pray" to thank God for what He has given us, but to ask for more or to ask him that He should change his way, is to attempt to teach the all-wise wisdom.—Yours, etc.,

AGNOSTIC.

SIR,—May I again trespass on your space in reply to your correspondent who writes under the very suggestive name *de plume*, "Verb. Sap."? A word to the wise is sufficient, and he would have been well advised had he subsided after the somewhat painful exhibition made in his first contribution to this correspondence. But he has again blundered in where angels fear to tread. It is a pity your correspondent should attempt to discuss a subject upon which he has shown himself so grossly incompetent, and, so far from "Logic" being "dead," it was simply disgust at such a ridiculous display of ignorance which kept him silent. There is a passage in the quaint old philosopher Locke which I cannot refrain from quoting, since it so aptly describes the attitude of "Verb. Sap." and believers (save the mark!) of that ilk! Writes Locke:—

"For if any one should a little catechise the greatest part of the partisans of most of the sects in the world, he would not find, concerning those matters they are so zealous for, that they have any opinions of their own, much less would he have reason to think that they took them upon the examination of arguments and appearance of probability. Thus men become combatants for opinions and beliefs they have never examined, no, nor ever had so much as floating in their heads."

I cannot close without thanking your correspondent "L'homme propose et Dieu dispose" for his letter, which, by its thoughtful and dignified treatment of the subject under discussion, has placed it on a level which is infinitely more likely to serve its cause in the eyes of those who are better informed and have a keener sense of the fitness of things than your correspondent "Verb. Sap."—Yours, etc.,

LOGIC.

[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed., H.D.P.]

ABANDONING A LAUNCH.

An extraordinary occurrence came to the notice of the authorities of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company on Saturday morning when it was reported to them that their No. 3 launch had been found at daybreak close to the police wharf at Kowloon under water. What happened is only a matter of conjecture at present, as the coxswain, engineer, stoker and crew of two have disappeared. It is presumed, however, that the men must have taken the launch on Friday evening—as a rule the launches are not employed after dark—probably to engage in some illegal enterprise, and having accomplished this ran the launch ashore and abandoned her. None of the personal effects of the crew were found on the launch, a fact which strengthens this suspicion. When it was found, the craft was practically under water, and the cat which was on board had sought safety on the awning. As the tide rose the vessel was submerged with the exception of her funnel, but later in the day she was raised and taken to the Dock.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Condia* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 27th instant, at noon.

The C. & M. str. *Zeylor* left Manila on the 11th inst., and is due here to-day at 3 p.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Imperial of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 9.30 p.m. on the 10th inst., and left again at noon on Saturday for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on the 12th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* left Shanghai via Foochow on the 11th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst. p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Kuchino on the 12th instant a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th instant, at noon.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It is a very striking contrast that while letters from Rome report cold and disagreeable weather that our friends here have been so comparatively cool and pleasant. The thermometer has been standing higher than it has been this summer so far, and as for the rain we could still wish to see more of it.

The water question is not so acute as it was at the end of last month, but we are not by any means out of the wood yet. A few more downpours such as we know in the tropics are needed to bring the water up to levels which do not cause any anxiety.

It is not often that a distinguished visitor making an official landing on our shores gets ahead of the guard of honour which is to receive him. That was what happened on Tuesday when the Japanese Rear-Admiral landed. There were no chairs to convey him to Government House, but the Consul came to the rescue, and an awkward situation was prevented.

I heard some comment as to why a charge should be made for admission to the band concert at the Gardens on Saturday night, but probably by this time a better understanding prevails. For one thing a charge serves to keep out the undesirable element which would otherwise crowd the place and interfere with the pleasure of the European community for whom the concert is primarily intended. Besides, a fund is needed to cover the cost of the lighting and the hire of the chairs.

It was noteworthy that at the band concert on Saturday night the bar was not so crowded as at the interval as is usual. For the excellent service of boys making a round of all those present was much appreciated, and as it was well done and without interfering with the pleasure or comfort of the listeners it is hoped that the feature will be maintained. There are those who, of course, find the call to the bar the most popular item of the evening, and who prefer to get nearer to the source of supply than the seats in the vicinity of the bandstand.

Those interested in rubber—and their name is legion—will be pleased to learn that this material is now being utilized for flooring. A correspondent writes me from London that several banks and insurance offices in the city have their floors laid with rubber, and several of the Mincing Lane brokers have their offices covered with the product which to some lucky speculators has been worth its weight in gold. As a matter of fact it is at present just half the price of silver, and when it comes down it is sure to be extensively used for paving. There is the tip which I have received, and I make a present of it to my readers. Says the writer in conclusion: "With rubber tyres on a rubber road we will be able to run swiftly and smoothly to—Ah! where will some of the lucky speculators run to?"

I see that *The Times* has been moved by the fact that it published a judgment which ran into several columns to consider the modern tendency towards lengthy judgments. It recalls that it is rare to encounter now the brevity which characterized the judicial decisions of men who are justly regarded as the classical expositors of English jurisprudence. Lord Mansfield's judgments, it points out, including some which were epoch-making, rarely extended to more than a few pages. No judge, it adds, devoted more care to the full and perfect expression of his opinions than Lord Stowell. But even when, as often happened, they settled matters of great political importance and were fraught with issues of peace and war—when he spoke not only to the litigants and his countrymen but to listening Europe—his considered judgments rarely exceeded the limits of a few pages. But if *he Times* is moved to this discussion because of the length of English judgments, what would it say if it were cognisant of the judgments delivered in Hongkong, which frequently extend to pages. I remember one which appeared as a serial, each day's portion being concluded with "to be continued." Are the law's delays, so often deplored, not in some measure due to judgments of inordinate length?

The scale of charges which the police have caused to be displayed prominently on all rishias, while welcomed by resident and birds of passage alike, does not accord with the views of the coolies, who regard the change as another departure from "blonstom" and a distressing check on the much-favored "squeezing pigdin." Many rishia pullers deleted the five-cent tariff from their bill of fare, while others sought to improve the drafting by inserting a one before the five, thus making the charge for a quarter of an hour's ride fifteen cents. I understand, however, that the police have decided to take action in the matter. A few prosecutions and fines will probably prevent further tampering with the new scale. The coolies must grin and bear the change, and trust to the generosity of his fare.

The death of the once popular music-hall artist Lottie Collins has revived recollections of the famous "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" song. A paragraphist having mentioned that this air was once sung as the English National Anthem in Greece, a naval lieutenant mentions a more serious occasion when this very popular air took the place of our National Anthem. It must have been in 1903, he writes. The *Imperial* flagship in China was lying at Yokohama. The British Minister was homeward-bound on leave in one of the "Empress" steamers. All the officers were on the quarter-deck of the ship, and the band was in readiness to play the National Anthem to give a send-off to his Excellency. Judge, if you can, the dismay of the Admiral and his staff, and also something which was not dismay, expressed on the features of the juniors (who were subsequently suspected), when "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" sounded out instead of "God Save the Queen." It appears the Maltese bandmaster had mistaken his instructions; at all events, any old *Imp.* will recognise the incident. ROBERTSON BARTON.

LOCAL SPORT.

POLICE PRIZE PRESENTATION.

An enjoyable afternoon was spent at the Police Recreation Club on Saturday when, in addition to an interesting lawn bowls match between the married and single men, Mrs. Bodeley presented the prize won by members of the Club during the year. A large number of members assembled, including the Superintendent of the Force. The bowls match was between sixteen married and sixteen single men, and after a keen struggle the marrieds succeeded in gaining the honour by one point. In the course of the afternoon light refreshments were served, the police being assiduous in the care of their guests.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

CHAIKINGOWER v. Y.M.C.A.

This match was played on Saturday at Happy Valley and resulted in a win for the visitors by 64 points to 35. Scores:—

Edwards and Hickling beat Lammet and Currie, 9-2, Bass and Ross 6-5, Holmes and Peterson 8-3.

Le Breton and Clements beat Lammet and Currie 6-5, Bass and Ross 6-5, and Holmes and Peterson 8-3.

Shorey and Vivesch beat Lammet and Currie 9-2, lost to Bass and Ross 4-7, and beat Holmes and Peterson 8-3.

On Wednesday next it is proposed to play the postponed match between Queen's College and Y.M.C.A. on the latter grounds, and at the conclusion of play to distribute the prizes won in the late tennis handicap.

WATSON'S v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This match was played on Saturday at Kowloon C.C. by the courtesy of the Club's Committee. Watson's beat Queen's College by 53 to 49. Scores:—

Humphreys and F. Rapp beat Brawn and Bird, 6-5, beat Garrett and Barlow 9-2, beat Birkbeck and Sutherland 7-4.

Taylor and Phillips lost to Brawn and Bird 4-7, beat Garrett and Barlow 7-4, beat Birkbeck and Sutherland 5-8.

Capell and H. Rapp lost to Brawn and Bird 5-6, beat Garrett and Barlow 8-3, lost to Birkbeck and Sutherland 4-7.

LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON v. TAIKOO.

This league match was played at Kowloon on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a win for the visitors by the narrow margin of two points. Kowloon, which in point of experience ought to be at the top of the league, is at the bottom, having met with two reverses. Greater care in the selection of teams should be exercised, and if matches are not to be lost experienced players should be chosen to represent the club on those occasions. Scores:—

KOWLOON.	TAIKOO.
B. Hunter	Dinnon
D. Harvey	Taylor
G. K. Haxton	Smith
A. Milroy (skip)	T. Scott (skip)
E. Macdonald	Ferguson
E. Lapsley	Hutton
A. Alexander	Currie
T. Potrie (skip)	Dickie (skip)
T. Taylor	Perris
A. Ramsey	Forsell
J. Henderson	Hardwick
J. Macdonald (skip)	R. Aitken (skip)
	60
	62

SHOOTING.

T. HOGG v. ROYAL DOCKYARD.

The Taikoo and Royal Dockyard Rifle Clubs met in a friendly shoot at Stonecutters on Saturday last. The teams were two sides, the best eight to count, and the ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; eight shots at each distance, last seven to count. With the exception of the heat, the weather conditions were favourable to good shooting. Nevertheless, several of the competitors on both sides failed to come up to expectations, the notable exception being Mr. F. Brown of the Dockyard team, who surpassed himself with a fine score of 99 out of the 105 possible. At 200 yards seven of the Dockyard team scored 30 and over, and gained a lead of 19 points for the best eight. Taikoo, however, shot better at 500 yards and reduced their arrears to 11. Mr. Bassford put on a possible (35) and Mr. Crosbie 34. A close finish in favour of Taikoo now seemed probable, but Brown, Watts, and Stewart of the Dockyard improved on their shooting at 500 and materially helped their side to a further lead of 14 points, the victors winning by 23 points. The Taikoo average is much less than the achievement for the *Daily Mail* Empire Day contest, but of course they were at some disadvantage on a strange range. The clubs will meet again after the hot weather, when naturally Taikoo hope to turn the tables on their own ground.

Scores are as under:—

ROYAL DOCKYARD.	TAIKOO.
F. A. Brown	32 33 34 99
E. Head	32 33 33 98
E. Stewart	33 32 32 97
W. A. Watts	30 29 33 92
E. Irving	30 33 33 96
W. F. Taylor	31 27 26 84
A. E. Chapman	31 27 25 83
A. B. Allan	27 26 27 80
Total	246 236 235 717

ROYAL DOCKYARD.	TAIKOO.
G. H. Bannerman	31 33 29 93
J. Deland	31 29 30 89
A. Henderson	23 30 30 83
W. Bassford	25 35 27 88
J. Crosbie	23 34 25 82
G. W. Whiting	26 27 32 85
C. Eldridge	25 31 27 83
H. Grimshaw	30 30 21 81
Total	224 249 221 694

The courtesy of the Naval and Military authorities in lending range and lodging facilities at Stonecutters to this and several former occasions is much appreciated by the Dockyard Rifle Club, especially as it enabled the Club to provide enjoyable outings for the wives and children of its members. Whilst the members themselves were engaged in a strenuous endeavour to find the "bull" the wives and children took advantage of the excellent bathing facilities provided, to say nothing of the nice little "spread" in the shady revolver glade.

THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

APPENDED IS THE EIGHTH ARTICLE IN THE TIMES ON THIS SUBJECT:

It is inevitable that high hopes should be fired on the deliberations of the Commission of the World Missionary Conference, with which we have to deal in conclusion. "Co-operation and the Promotion of Unity"—these, says the interested observer, you seem at once to suggest the theme and to describe the right ambition of all your modern missions. You open your inquiry with an examination of the present hopelessness of the Christian campaign and arrive at a certainty that you could find immediate scope for a great army of workers. You proceed later to consider what you call your "Home Base," how can it be made more effective as such, more ready to answer every demand made upon it from the headquarters of the expeditionary force. Yet out in the field you are not one force but many; your "Home Base" is not one but many; and the reason of it all is to be found in your "unhappy divisions." Now that you will be enabled at this remarkable gathering of Church-people and Nonconformists to come together and "look one another in the face," you are surely not going to let slip an opportunity of proving your obedience to the heavenly vision of Christian unity.

A NOTABLE COMPANY.

The eighth Commission, then, was an answer to this natural demand before men met enough of the Conference to formulate it, and when its members in examining it in a very striking answer. A company, which includes the Bishop of Southwark and the honorary secretary of the Church Missionary Society, the Superior of the Community of the Resurrection, and a Moravian Bishop, the Dean of Westminster and a representative of the Baptist Missionary Society, Bishop Doane, of Albany, and a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in China, can certainly not be said to avoid the initial difficulties of co-operation at home or abroad. Practically the Roman Church is the sole absence of any importance. But even with the present constitution of the Commission it is necessary to face the sanguine observer with a caution. These men have agreed to meet, and the delegates to the Conference will equally meet at Edinburgh, as men whose conscientious convictions lead them to take divergent views of Church order and discipline and of what is involved in the requisite content of Christian unity. But they are all anxious to examine together their aspirations towards unity which, as students of missions, know, ecumenicalists of most men who, being separated ecclesiastically, watch together the hard facts of missionary need and gain courage from the brighter facts of missionary accomplishment.

For instance, it is noteworthy that in China, which on account of size and complexity has probably attracted the largest number of missions from the greatest variety of ecclesiastical organizations, the facts of Christian distinction are most definitely regarded as facts that ought to be done away. In 1907 the General Conference at Shanghai, in which Anglicans and Nonconformists took part, passed a unanimous resolution that "in planting the Church of Christ on Chinese soil we desire only to plant one Church under the sole control of the Lord Jesus Christ, governed by the Word of the living God, and led by His guiding spirit." Bishop Graves, of Shanghai, told the Pan-Asian Congress of 1908 that "there is a great movement among the Chinese converts for union, a desire for the essential of Christianity as distinct from the differences started and developed in other countries." More remarkable still is the anticipation of Bishop Root, the Chinese Christians' desire for one national Christian Church will find its own outlet somehow. "If the missionaries cannot supply this demand for leadership in the practical development of Christian unity amongst the Chinese Christians, that leadership will undoubtedly arise outside the ranks of the missionaries, and perhaps even outside the ranks of duly authorized ministers of the Christian Church in China." On the other hand, to turn to an almost equally great field, India, it is sometimes said that the Indian convert is more "denominational" than the European missionary; but even here there are those who believe that the national movement will lead to a desire for a national Christian Church.

TWO PATHS TOWARDS THE GOAL. A number of subsidiary influences are tending in the desired direction. There is the work of the Bible societies, particularly the British and Foreign Bible Society, which, as a common platform, is constantly landed at home and abroad as a unifying agent as its system of joint board of translators abroad or its prevention of the spread of denominational and antagonistic versions. Union hymn books—here the foreign field is showing the way to the home Churches—are not uncommon. In West China one hymn-book meets the needs of nine out of every ten Christians, and in Central India one book is used alike by Anglicans and by the disciples of the Society of Friends. In education, again, the activity of the Government in China in India, South Africa in convincing the missionaries that they must have strong united schools and colleges if Christian institutions are to survive—Lord William Cecil's work in behalf of a Christian University for China is a case in point—and the exigencies of the situation are making men think less of the ecclesiastical difficulty of accepting it.

But, passing by a co-operation in medical missions and other non-contentious philanthropy, and also that form of "comity" which endeavours to promote delimitation of spheres, we come to two main plans of working towards Christian unity which are at present conceivable. The first is the union of these missionary communities which emanate from Churches that have a common creedal and disciplinary basis. For example, the various Presbyterian Missions in Japan began to draw together in 1877. They were then ready to accept as their standards of doctrine the Westminster Confession, the Canons of the Synod of Dort, and the *Schiller* and *Heidelberg Catechism*. They have found by experience that the Apostles' Creed, with a brief introductory statement, answers all their needs. In China the Anglican Missions, English and American, have joined in a general synod, and now have their canons and constitutions. This plan serves to join up in sympathy the scattered forces of like-minded agencies, but their geographical separation remains, and the total effect on the Christian mission is not great.

The second plan, which would involve the most comforting advance, is ecumenicalism. It may be called federation. It takes some more limited area and suggests a coming together of all the Christian agencies in that area. In face of the opposing forces of heat and cold, would there not, it says, be more satisfaction in knowing that you have fellow-Christian workers near at hand than in feeling that you are in union with brethren of your own denomination hundreds of miles away in some distant province of the same Empire? Here again the Shanghai Conference of 1907 has led the way by appointing a committee to promote the formation of a Federal

Union under the title of "the Christian Federation of China." It is at this point that the enthusiasm for unity, who hopes for great things from the meeting of the World Missionary Conference, must hold himself in. He must be prepared for the most uncomfortable, but frankly expressed statements that might naturally be expected from a Commission constituted as the eighth is. There will be those who hesitate to federate upon what they call the "greatest common factor" basis. When it is proposed to form a loose and free federation, in which each constituent Church holds its own doctrine and practices its own polity and agrees to a transference of members to and from the Churches of the federation, then there are cautious voices in the West expressing firm objections. Such an arrangement, they say, would mean that we regard as things indifferent certain institutions which we believe to be as much a part of our Christian heritage as are the truths which they express.

To sum up. The mission field, it has been already implied, is doing much to point the way to closer co-operation. In the city and suburbs of Delhi the Cambridge Mission (S.P.G.) and the Baptists have a clear agreement about not receiving one another's converts or workers without previous correspondence. But it is not so at home, and it is vain to hope that the Churches abroad can come much nearer to a "joyful and pleasant" communion if the home divisions remain impenetrably sharp. But this is just where the opportunity of the World Missionary Conference shows itself to be worth grasping, and even the prudent will grasp it gladly. If it has done nothing else, this series of ad hoc conferences has opened the eyes of the world upon the practical character of the material that will be placed before the delegates. Anything less corymbous or less extravagant can scarcely be conceived. The Christian opportunity for the conversion of the world is calmly described. The Christian hope is calmly held out as a distant but not a desperate ambition.

THE ROYAL TOMB-HOUSE AT WINDSOR.

The associations of the Royal tomb-house at Windsor, where King Edward VII. was buried, go back to Saxon England and King Edward the Confessor.

It is situated under the site of the ancient chapel of St. Edward, the first sanctuary built on the site of the Royal Hill, where the Castle was represented by little more than a very small Tower or Norman Keep. The chapel was built by Henry I., and in honour of his Saxon Queen, Matilda, he dedicated it to her uncle Edward the Confessor. Henry founded a college there for eight priests or canons, to be maintained out of the Royal Exchequer. He also erected a splendid dwelling-house on the Castle hill for Matilda, the "Good Queen Matilda," and for the first time the fortress-castle of William the Conqueror became a Royal home.

Queen Matilda, however, against the Norman ascendancy, the surrounded herself by Saxon ladies, and endeavoured to keep alive the ancient customs and dress of the old dynasty. The Norman nobles loved the name and copied the chapel. Nevertheless, St. Edward remained the patron of Royal Windsor, and when, at a later period, Henry III. erected stately dwellings at the Castle and built a new chapel he retained the old name of St. Edward. At this shrine his son, Edward I., paid his vows, and before his later Isabella, the queen, Queen Edward II. spent some hours in prayer on the eve of the birth of his son, afterwards Edward III., and in the chapel he was baptised.

But another saint was later on proclaimed on the Royal Hill. The new church Edward III. built was dedicated to St. George, the stories of whose valour inspired the martial spirit of the age of chivalry. In spite of the fact that he himself bore the Saxon name of Edward, the King had little regard for the old shrine of the Confessor, which stood neglected beside the new church of St. George. He and his nobles prayed by St. George and swore by St. George, and to the new saint he dedicated the Order of chivalry which afterwards became the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Edward IV. razed to the ground the St. George's Chapel built by Edward III., as the foundations were decaying, and erected in its place the beautiful building which is the St. George's Chapel of to-day. He also designed it for a Royal burying-place, and he himself interred there in a tomb on the north side of the altar, with his Queen, Elizabeth Woodville. The chapel remained the burying-place for those monarchs who were interred in Westminster Abbey. To it the body of the murdered Henry VI. was brought after being disinterred from its original grave at Chertsey. At St. George's, Henry VIII. was buried with great pomp and circumstance, his effigy in Royal robes being borne above the coffin. The hearse and 13 pillars, erected in 1546, were the last of his reign. He was laid to rest in the vault with Jane Seymour, the best-loved and the most fortunate of his wives.

In striking contrast to the funeral of the great Tudor monarch was the quiet burial of the mutilated body of Charles I., which was carried from the scaffold at Whitehall to Windsor, conveyed through falling snow by his faithful followers to St. George's Chapel, and laid in the vault with Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour.

Meantime, the dimmed old Chapel of St. Edward, overshadowed by the great St. George's, had been thought of as suitable for a Royal tomb-house. Henry VII. planned to convert it into a magnificent place of sepulture, but did not carry out the idea. Henry VIII. presented it to Cardinal Wolsey, who erected there a splendid tomb-house where his own body should lie. The massive marble sarcophagus which he had prepared for himself long lay unheeded, until eventually it was used for the interment of Nelson in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Wolsey's tomb-house in course of time became the Royal tomb-house. The crypt was dug out of the chalk bed on which the Castle stands, and stone shelves ranged around it for the coffins. George III. and Queen Charlotte were buried there, as also were George IV., his daughter, the lamented Princess Charlotte, and William IV. and Queen Adelaide. The choir of sepulture is to lower the coffin beneath the choir of St. George's Chapel in sight of the congregation, after which it is wheeled along a private passage to the Royal tomb-house, beneath what is now the Albert Memorial Chapel. It remained for Queen Victoria to make of the old shrine of St. Edward the most exquisite and artistic memorial chapel in the world for a building of the size. The Prince Consort, however, rests in the magnificent mausoleum built by Queen Victoria at Frogmore, and there the great Queen herself rests with her beloved husband.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was buried in the Royal tomb-house, and there also lies Clarence Albert Victor, the young Duke of Clarence. Above the tomb-house, in the Albert Memorial Chapel, stands the sarcophagus by Boehm to the memory of Prince Leopold, and another, executed by Gilbert, with a recumbent figure, has been erected to the memory of Prince Albert Victor.—*The Times*.

WHY FRENCH TRADESPEOPLE DO NOT SUCCEED IN CHINA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CHINESE MINISTER IN PARIS.

"The future of the world lies in China." Every day testifies to the truth of this famous sentence of the German Emperor. Success or failure in China is the touchstone on which the vitality of the European nations is tried—who all endeavour to conquer the commercial market of the Celestial Empire.

Many contradictory things have been written about the commercial situation of France in China, too optimistic when coming from official quarters, too pessimistic perhaps when they originated from simple citizens. It seemed to us that the best way of knowing the truth was to obtain the opinion of a man, whose quality, previous experience in Chinese matters, and the impartiality he got from an exceptional position, qualified more than anybody to place things under their right angle. And we therefore went to see the official representative of China in Paris.

One is always assured of a courteous reception in the sumptuous study of the Rue de Baylone. At our very first words the eyes of our interlocutor brightened up and all his subtle face beamed with smiles.

"I will answer your questions with the greatest pleasure," he declared, "for we are following with the keenest interest the efforts of the *Revue du Commerce et de l'Industrie*. One can but feel regret for the interests of your country, which, far-East that France does not count more similar reviews. Let me add that I personally agree almost completely with some of the main ideas your paper has recently expressed.

"The fact cannot be denied. The commercial situation of France is bad. It is even very bad, and is only getting worse and worse every day. The rank France occupies in the statistics tables, after England, Germany, Japan, and the United States, as bad as it may be, does not even answer to the reality of things. In a word, France, commercially speaking, does not exist for the nine-tenths of my countrymen. The reasons of this inferiority, which will only grow worse, if you do not promptly remedy its causes, are of two sorts: nature of the products brought on the market by France, and bad commercial methods.

"French articles are greatly appreciated in China, because they are elegant, of perfect finish and excellent quality, but they are much too dear and too little accessible to a very small class. The mass of customers cannot think of buying them. And yet it is this mass that one must aim to reach, and it is here that your rivals are aiming. In China more than anywhere else, because the people have only very scanty earnings and consequently can only spend in proportion the necessity of selling cheap, if one wants to sell, is evident. Your tradespeople do not seem to have understood it.

"Furthermore, they do not advertise enough, or if they do, they do it badly, because they advertise as if they were addressing themselves to their fellow-citizens. I have often noticed myself, and especially during my last stay in China, that your prospectuses, your posters and your advertisements were written in Chinese, not at all for the Chinese public, but for the foreign colonies, in English, in French, in German. And what is the commercial importance in China of the foreign colonies? On the contrary, your American, German and English competitors endeavour to reach directly the native customer, especially the middle class one. It follows that your tradespeople transact no or very few direct transactions.

"Then your tradespeople do not go about enough in China. They really seem to be afraid of moving from the place they are anchored upon since generations. Most of the French firms are represented in China by German, American or English agents, having themselves commercial establishments of their own in our large towns. As you may well suppose, they encourage the Chinese customers to buy their national products, which are often made in mills or factories in which they have personal interest. They betray you shamelessly, and allow me to add that it is but justice, because your tradespeople display really too much lack of foresight and indifference.

"It would be necessary, if you do not want to disappear completely on the Chinese market before your foreign rivals, that you benefit from the Chinese market cheap articles, not dearer than the similar English, American or Japanese objects. They would quickly impose themselves if you maintained them the qualities of elegance and finish which are the characteristics of the present objects of excessive price.

"But, before all, it is indispensable that French tradespeople depart from their old-fashioned customs in transacting business in your country. In China, as in your country and still more, commercial markets are conquered by one's own special travellers and the commercial agents. If you want to figure there against your rivals, it is therefore indispensable that you send to China French commercial travellers speaking perfectly Chinese or at least English, furnished with a great choice of samples, and with very detailed handbills written in Chinese by Chinese specialists; and not by Parisian employees whose Occidental phraseology attracts smiles and suspicion from the Chinese customer.

"It is mainly in the South-East, and in the Northern regions, near Peking, and in the vicinity of the Tonquin frontier, that your products will chiefly succeed.

"The greatest demand is for genuine or artificial pearls. Some American manufacturers of artificial pearls have already acquired thousands of customers. Why should not your French firms do the same? In recent years it would not be difficult for you, if your prices become reasonable, to assert the superiority of your own features: morocco leathers, wines, especially champagnes, and cognacs, hanging papers, which are exceedingly liked by my countrymen; but here again, they only respond to Chinese taste, and it would be necessary for this at before making these papers enquiries were made on the spot about the Chinese taste, books, articles on Paris, baskets.

"Another necessary thing for your tradespeople would be for them to accustom themselves in granting even for small sums a very large credit. This has condition is indispensable if one wants to succeed in China; without doubt the American and German tradespeople are those with whom my countrymen prefer transacting business. Why? Because they are more supple. They know how to give way before personal situations and local customs. Furthermore, French people dislike transacting small business. They refuse going out of their way for a few francs, and will refuse to furnish you with any number of examples to send samples or to employ to transact a modest bargain, or when they are not certain that the business will succeed. Moreover they are often brutal. And yet—here the Chinese Minister had a witty smile—all 'large' transactions begin by small ones. Is it not your La Fontaine who has said: 'If you give him time, the little fish will grow large'? And he has also said: 'Gentleness does more than violence.' Let me express the wish that your countrymen, for which, please say it clearly, we only have sympathy, may understand it before it is too late.

"These are grave and impressive words. They confirm what we have never ceased saying, for the last months in the *Revue du Commerce et de l'Industrie*. May your manufacturers, tradespeople, consular agents, all our countrymen whom their official occupations or commercial interests call to live or travel in China, keep them to memory and think over them.—Henri Fozzi-Crepin in the *Revue du Commerce et de l'Industrie*.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The twelfth annual meeting of shareholders and policy-holders in the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the new offices of the Company, 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, May 30th, 1910. There was a large attendance, and the Chairman (Mr. A. McLeod) presided. Amongst those present were: Messrs. J. A. Wattie, J. H. McMichael (Directors), A. J. Hughes (Secretary), Zia Zeding, S. B. Niell, E. S. Davidson, A. A. Sles, W. B. Clayton, J. W. Fenton, S. Knudsen, E. H. Scott, George Mosser, L. E. Cunniff, Leon Moss, C. Lawler, Palmer Lee, C. H. C. Platt, H. Clark, C. H. Smith, R. N. Anderson, E. Hooper, N. E. B. Ezra, E. A. Pugh, T. F. Morrison, Captain W. H. Dent, Messrs. H. T. Gayton, S. J. Williams, Major W. R. Thomas, J. F. Bromfield, S. J. Deeks, E. Baker, Drs. G. E. Croft (Medical Director), J. W. Ross, and G. H. Munroe-Horne, and many other policy-holders, shareholders, and agency representatives of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I feel specially honoured in being able to preside to-day at this our twelfth annual meeting of shareholders and policy-holders, as there are circumstances which must distinguish it from all other meetings previously held. The occasion will be chiefly memorable in that it is the first meeting to be held in the Company's new home. It became apparent some two years ago that the prospective growth of the Company would necessitate larger and more convenient quarters specially adapted for the Company's needs, and this handsome building is the result of the foresight then shown. The old accommodation had become so very inadequate that we were compelled to remove to the new building even before its entire completion, as you will have noticed. What we should have done had we not decided to build, it is hard to say, it is doubtful whether suitable accommodation for so large a staff and for the Company's voluminous records could have been otherwise obtained in all Shanghai. Even as it is, the building is being required for the Company's use than was anticipated, and if the same proportionate progress is maintained, only a few years will elapse before all the available space is occupied by the China Mutual alone. The occasion is also notable in that we have for the first time in our history a large and representative gathering of our Agency Managers in attendance. (Applause.) Lastly, and chiefly, this meeting is specially noteworthy in that the statement presented reveals a progress in all respects unexcelled in any previous year of the Company's history. New records have been established in new business secured, net increase in business in force, increase in assets, in income and in the Insurance Fund. This last item is of chief importance, as it represents the amount held for the security of policy-holders and for distribution as bonuses. You will see by the report that the increase in the Fund during the year amounted to Tls. 998,819.65 and if we include the other special reserve items the increase is Tls. 1,028,763.23, and the total Fund now amounts to Tls. 6,192,572.63. (Applause.) It will be seen, therefore, that the total insurance in force being Tls. 28,991,914, the Company has on hand in Reserves and Surplus Funds no less than Tls. 458 for every 1,000 of insurance in force. So large a proportion of Funds to Insurance in force, we believe, has never been attained by any other life insurance company in its twelfth year. A substantial increase it will be seen has been made in the total income for the year. The increase amounts to Tls. 369,542.87, or sixteen per cent. Last year I made the statement that that total income represented an average income for every day in the year of about Tls. 5,000. During the past year the average daily income has been over Tls. 7,300, an increase of Tls. 1,000 for each day in the year. (Applause.) The only other item in the report I wish specially to mention is the income from interest and dividends. This you will see by the report amounts to Tls. 375,368.52, being an increase of Tls. 103,276.91, or about thirty-eight per cent. This remarkable increase should be very gratifying to our policy-holders, as the rate of bonus paid by a Company depends very largely on the rate of interest earned on its investments. We have received a copy of a recent issue of the *Chronicle*, an insurance publication which gives a number of insurance statistics evidently taken from the last Board of Trade returns. Among these it is stated that the average rate of interest earned by all British offices is 3.9 per cent, and by Colonial offices 4.7 per cent. I am glad to be able to state for your information that the actual rate of interest earned by this Company during the past year on its entire assets invested, was 6.8 per cent, and on the actual amount invested, the average is, of course, considerably higher. In respect again we believe this Company occupies a unique position, as it is very improbable that any other life insurance company in existence can show as large a return from its investments, a statement which the data given in the *Chronicle* appears fully to justify. The nature of the Company's investments can be ascertained from the statement before you. (Applause.) Of the total sum of Tls. 6,192,572.63, 1.1 per cent is in first mortgages on property in Shanghai; thirteen per cent is in loans to our own policy-holders on the security of their policies; fourteen per cent is in loans on stocks and shares; three per cent is in Consols and other Government securities; eighteen per cent is in Municipal and other Debentures; nine per cent is in stocks and shares owned by the Company; eight per cent is in real estate and buildings owned by the Company. There is nothing further in the report calling for special mention, which will be taken as read, and an opportunity will be given to those who wish to do so to ask any questions. (Loud applause.) There were no questions and the Chairman moved: "That the Directors' report together with the accounts and balance-sheet for the year ended March 31st, 1910, as submitted to this meeting, be, and the same are, hereby accepted and passed."

Mr. J. A. WATTIE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. S. KNODSEN, Messrs. G. H. & N. THOMSON, chartered accountants, were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN moved, that Mr. W. B. CLAYTON seconded the motion that the following director, Mr. C. Stepien, be re-elected.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The motion, which was seconded by Mr. J. H. McMICHAEL, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. S. KNODSEN, Messrs. G. H. & N. THOMSON, chartered accountants, were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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P.O. Box 33, Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C.

6th Ed-Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of PERCY RUSSELL, late of Harrington Hotel, Harrington Road, London, England, and formerly of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Bank Assistant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COURT has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above Estate to the 6th day of July, 1910.

Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1910.

J. M. KEMP, Official Administrator.

742

PUBLIC AUCTION.

—BY ORDER OF COURT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 8 of 1907.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Central Rooms, in Des Vaux Road

Central Victoria, Hongkong, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES situated at Victoria, Hongkong, in 3 Lots or otherwise as the Auctioneers shall declare, with the approval of JOSEPH HONORABLE KEMP, Esq., the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, pursuant to the Order for Sale made in the above action dated 28th day of May, 1910.

LOT No. 1.—All that right or equity of redemption of and in all that piece of ground registered in the Land Office as SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 1, Area 1.445 square feet. Term 999 years. On the said piece of ground are erected Dwelling Houses known as Nos. 19 and 21, Lyndhurst Terrace.

LOT No. 2.—All that right or equity of redemption of and in all that piece of ground registered in the Land Office as SECTION D of INLAND LOT No. 22, Area 1.110 square feet. Term 999 years. On the said piece of ground is erected Dwelling House known as No. 78, Queen's Road Central.

LOT No. 3.—All that right or equity of redemption of and in all that piece of ground registered in the Land Office as SECTION E of INLAND LOT No. 129, Term 999 years. On the said piece of ground and on portion of SECTION B of INLAND LOT, No. 1, is erected Dwelling House known as No. 17, Lyndhurst Terrace.

The Property is subject to an Indenture of Charge and Mortgage dated 30th January, 1902, and made between CHAN YU CHU of the one part and ABRAHAM JACOB DAVID of the other part and Registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 31661, and to the sum of \$648,816.67 and interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum adjudged to be due under the terms thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers,

or to

REGISTRAR OF SUPREME COURT, Hongkong, 8th June, 1910. [743]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Captain Barrett, will be despatched as above on or about 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [744]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSEAN, GULF, CONVENTUAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA,"

Captain S. Barham, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched for Bombay, &c., SATURDAY, the 25th June, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MALTA," 10,883 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bills and Valuable, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamers proceeding direct to Marseilles and London other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the "E.M.S. 'ARABIA,' due in London on the 7th August, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [11]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

HAVE been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in the FAR EAST For the Sale of MAPS Issued by the GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION of H.M. WAR OFFICE. Specimens Always on View. Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [741]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAOGA. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSEAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BANCALONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [4]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. CHARLES GORDON STEWART MACKIE to Sign the name of our Firm in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [734]

NOTICE.

THE Authority given Mr. P. R. F. CARTER to Sign jointly with Mr. C. ROBERTSON has lapsed. Mr. P. R. F. CARTER'S engagement with our Firm having expired on the 4th inst.

HERBERT DENT & Co. Canton, 6th June, 1910. [729]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Esteemed Customers and Public that we have opened a NEW BRANCH at No. 5, D'ARCADE STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. H. Ruttonjee & Son, from This Day.

M. KAYAMALLY & Co., Milliners and Drapers (Late H. PASQUALI & Co.), Hongkong, 9th June, 1910. [735]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

STEAM Launches, Steel Lighters, Wooden

Lighters, Steam Cranes (travelling and stationary), Steam Hoists, Lignumvitae Steam

Pile Driver, Diving Pump and Dress, Hand

Grabs, Capstans, Hand Winches, Drilling

Pulley, Bolts and Nuts, Hook Bolts, Clutch

Bolts, Barrel Bolts, Galvanized Spikes, Pile

Shoes, Chain Hoists, Iron and Brass Screws,

Différance Piles, Rolled Steel Joists, Steel

Washers, Angle Iron, Cast Iron Columns

(suitable for building construction) White-

washing Machines, Canvas Sewing Machine,

Patent Fire Escape "WELL'S" Light,

"KIRSON" Light, Acetylene Lamps, Hand

Pump, Theodolite and Levelling Staff, Ronco

Duplicator, Comptometer, Telescope (on tripod),

Office Desks and Cupboards;

One 17 H.P. OIL ENGINE (Kynoch).

Apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [595]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ———— \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE

LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST.

Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR

PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT

No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER

FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—

G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [64-168]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED

SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm. WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. HENNINGSEN & Co. Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES ORDINANCE No. 1 of 1865,

and

IN THE MATTER of the HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED,

In Liquidation.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court dated the 20th April, 1910, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST DIVIDEND of 4% will be paid to the Creditors of the above-named Company on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 10 and 12, and on any subsequent day during office hours.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Official Liquidator.

PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 9th June, 1910. [737]

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES ORDINANCE No. 1 of 1865,

and

IN THE MATTER of the HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED,

In Liquidation.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court dated the 20th April, 1910, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at the Liquidator's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, at 12 o'clock Noon, to receive a report of the course of the Liquidation and Accounts in respect thereof.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Official Liquidator.

PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 9th June, 1910. [738]

WANTED.

NURSE (European or Portuguese), for a Child 4½ years of age.

Please apply by letter to—

"R. B.," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [735]

T. & E. BOOTE, LTD.

TILES.

THE Undersigned have now in Stock a Quantity of FLOOR TILES and White and Cream GLAZED TILES, particulars of which may be had on application.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 27th May, 1910. [682]

NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON! JUST RECEIVED: ENGLISH MAIL.

STYLISH BATHING DRESSES and CAPS.

UNDERSKIRTS, assorted designs and Shades.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gent's.

FRILLINGS, &c., &c., &c.

You will find our range INCOMPARABLE for Quality, Style, and Prices.

HOORAIN-ALI & Co., No. 14, Queen's Road Central, Corner of Cecil Street, Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [707]

CHEESE

MILD CANADIAN STILTON

60 CENTS PER LB.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 71, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

SAM WANG & Co., No. 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [725]

TO LET.

NO. 2, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION, Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [693]

TO LET—AT MACAO.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Garden and back yard, situated near the Band Stand at the Avenida.

Apply to—

C. A. D'ASSUMPCAO, 75, Praya Grande, MACAO, Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [719]

TO LET.

NO. 10, ABBUTHNOT ROAD, Six-Roomed House, with a Small Garden.

Apply to—

E. A. & C. P. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road, Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [694]

TO LET.

NO. 155, PRAYA EAST, From 1st June.

OFFICES, at No. 2, PEDDER STREET, from 1st July.

Apply—Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [706]

TO LET.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.

Apply to—

COMPRADOE DEPT., Care of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [90]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street.

Apply to—

MESSRS. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [740]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [89]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in Holland Street and Douglas Lane, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

CHATER & MODY, Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [736]

TO LET.

NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-Roomed Houses.

No. 2, CONDUI ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

GODOWN D, in DUNDRELL STREET, a WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, with use of Tennis Court, from 1st June, 1910.

ONE SMALL GODOWN, in DUNDRELL STREET.

No. 71, WYNDHAM STREET, ROOMS, in No. 15 and 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

No. 3, LES VEAUX VILLAS, PRAY, Newly done up.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop), PREMISES at SHAMSHIN, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

FOR SALE.—Ten Cases, at Post, containing a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

WANTED.—FURNISHED HOUSE at PRAY, for 3 or 4 months. State terms, accommodation, and when available.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [91]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau Ma Tei, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [474]

TO LET.

NO. 7, CONDUI ROAD, 4 Rooms, with Garden and Detached Servants' Quarters, Gas, Electric Light. From 1st JUNE.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 24th May, 1910. [672]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K.

A HOUSE in Clifton Gardens.

OFFICES in 16, Des Vaux Road Central, "DAITMOOR," No. 13, CONDUI ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ARCADIA".
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, E.C., ex "Macedonia,"
From Calcutta, ex "Syria,"
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst. at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1910.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

"GHAZEL".
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1910.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Torio and Rubatino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA".

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1910.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cubeba, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name. (MIDY)

Paris, 8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

UNVARIED FOR THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

150 YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL-FIELDS Co., Ltd. who are prepared to Supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines.

Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch. Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."

BRADLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909.

LABUAN COAL.

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BRADLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909.

BENGER'S FOOD

Wherever there is a case of enfeebled digestion, whether from advancing age, illness, or general debility, there is a case for Benger's Food.

When the stomach becomes weakened, the digestion of ordinary food becomes only partial, and at times is painful, little of the food is assimilated, and the body is consequently insufficiently nourished.

This is where Benger's Food helps. It contains in itself the natural digestive principles, and is quite different from any other food obtainable.

All doctors know and approve of its composition, and prescribe it freely.

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

The "British Medical Journal" says: "Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOTTLE deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post-free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Benger's Food is sold in tin by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

593

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

STORIES OF THE LATE KING.

LITTLE INCIDENTS THAT REVEALED HIS PERSONALITY.

HIS FIRST COUNCIL.

"It was amazing," said a member of the Privy Council, after King Edward had made his first public appearance at St. James's Palace on the day following his mother's death, "the change which we all noticed in the King. The Prince when we knew so well seemed to have disappeared. In his place stood a new being, between whom and ourselves there had suddenly sprung an invisible but potent barrier. There was a dignity which we had never seen before, and we felt ourselves in the presence of a King."

On that day when he was proclaimed King he suddenly found himself invested in a single moment with all the attributes of sovereignty, from which he had all his life been so rigorously shut out. It is not much wonder that the effect of so instantaneous a change made itself visible even to every observer. He looked a King—yes, every king a King."

KING EDWARD AND PUNCTUALITY.

Nothing struck those whose privilege it was to come into close contact with King Edward more forcibly than his love of order, his intensely methodical habits. "He has a clock-like mind," was often said of him.

In other respects the most easy-tempered of men, the King was always irritated by his punctuality. At Biarritz, for instance, his frequent expeditions by motor-car always started at the same time and concluded at a certain hour; though the route changed daily. When he went to the golf course he had to be served to the minute; when he played croquet it was only for a fixed time; and when he played bridge the game had to be concluded at a stated point.

King Edward used to get up at the stroke of the clock, spend so much time over breakfast, start work at the same hour daily, finish it, if possible, about the same time.

THE KING AS A LINGUIST.

King Edward spoke with perfect fluency quite a number of European languages, and his remarkable success as a diplomatist was to a large extent due to his linguistic ability. The King spoke French as a Parisian, and an anecdote has often been told which illustrates his perfect mastery of the French language. At a certain dinner there was an opportunity for the King and the French President—then M. Loubet—to exchange greetings between themselves and their countries. M. Loubet read his speech, but King Edward delivered a charming, breezy address also in French without a single note.

Thus, while M. Loubet had spoken in his own language with elaborate preparation, the English Sovereign spoke in impromptu French.

On numerous occasions the King, when the Kaiser, replied to his imperial nephew's cordial toasts in the German tongue, which he knew as thoroughly as the German Emperor himself.

At the age of sixty-one King Edward began to study that difficult language Hindustani, and with such success that at a review of Indian troops at Bangalore, Palace he addressed the soldiers fluently in the native tongue.

The possession of a really wonderful memory no doubt largely contributed to the King's ability as a linguist.

AN EFFECTIVE SPEAKER.

The excellent way in which the King delivered his Speeches at the opening of Parliament will always be remembered. His voice was strong, compelling, and almost unrivalled in the two Houses for clearness and punctuation. There was nothing "preachy" about his intonation, and his accent was thoroughly and unaffectedly English. Queen Victoria had had her son taught elocution when he was very young. One day she inquired how he was progressing. "I regret to say," said the tutor, "that I cannot get rid of the Prince's German accent; and when he is older and has to speak in public the people will not be pleased with it." The Queen, therefore, ordered that the future King should give a daily reading before her in pure English.

Not only was the delivery of the King's speeches good, but many a time he proved himself a capital impromptu speaker, with the gift of apt expression.

THE KING AND THE VETERANS.

"I am commanded by the King to thank the survivors of the Light Brigade for their expression of loyalty and to tell them his Majesty hopes they may long live to celebrate their historical charge."

Thus read the telegram received from Lord Kitchener and read at the Balaclava dinner given in October, 1907, to the last of the 600.

King Edward always took a heartfelt interest in the veterans of his Army, and afterwards in the veteran officers who have received marks of his royal favour.

In May, 1907, half a century after the historic events of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, the King, when at Sandringham, expressed a desire to see the survivors of those famous campaigns who were natives of the country of Norfolk.

Forty-five old soldiers were found sufficiently hale and hearty to undertake the journey to see their King. The men made a brave show as they formed up in line on the lawn at Sandringham, those who were physically unable to remain standing being accommodated with chairs.

The youngest was seventy, the oldest eighty-eight; yet they sprang to "attention" at the word of command and stood stock-still, as on parade in days long passed.

King Edward spoke, in turn, to each man, shook him cordially by the hand. There were heroes of Lucknow, of Cawnpore, and of Balaklava.

The last of the line was a splendid old man wearing a Mutiny medal. "Ah," Lucknow, I see," observed the King. "Yes, your Majesty, the Northumberland Fusiliers," was the reply.

"Well done, the Fighting Fifth, eh? I remember them." Then, with a final handshake, "So you have been in some hot places!"

This ended the review, and the King addressing the men collectively, said: "I am very pleased to see so many of you here looking so well and hearty. I hope that, although you are no longer young, you have some years yet remaining in which to enjoy this Norfolk air, and that I shall see you here on a great many future occasions!"

A simple incident which greatly pleased a group of Balaclava veterans occurred in 1902 when King Edward was passing in procession through London. At a point where the veterans were assembled the Queen drew his Majesty's attention to them, and the obvious pleasure with which the King smiled revealed the kindly thoughtfulness that endeared him to his people.

Much has been told of King Edward's life at Marlborough. In recent years he was generally seen there in a green felt hat of the genus known as Homburg. Daily his Majesty used to buy flowers, sometimes just a rose for his own buttonhole, and there was great rivalry among the shops for the King's patronage, and much address if he happened to leave unvisited one or more of the little booths on the promenade where are sold those fascinating trifles, includ-

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Laisant* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Roon*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 18th ult., left Colombo on the 5th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst. p.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Manila* from San Francisco on route to Hongkong will be dispatched from Yokohama on the 11th inst., and is due at this port on the 24th inst.

The P.K.K. str. *Tonyo Maru* left San Francisco on the 31st ultimo, for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due to arrive here on the 28th inst.

The P.M. str. *Korea* left San Francisco on the 7th inst., for Hongkong, via Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 4th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Cobben* left Sydney on the 4th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

The E. & A. str. *Aldersham* left Sydney on the 8th inst., for Queensland ports, Manila and Hongkong.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on the 11th inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 5 a.m. on the 13th inst.

ARRIVANT STEAMERS.

The H. & A. str. *Arabia* left Singapore on the 8th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The Mogul Line str. *Lennox* left United Kingdom on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via Straits.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. *America* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 4th inst., for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The H. & A. Line str. *Kowloon* left Singapore on the 8th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on the 15th inst. a.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Somali* left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst., at 10 a.m., and is due here on the 15th inst., at about 8 a.m.

The O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru* from Yokohama left Moji for this port via Manila on the 10th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 21st inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 5th prox.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALINE WOERMANN, British str., 1,449, J. D. Martin, 7th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice and General—Chinese.

ANRU, British str., 1,250, J. B. Harris, 29th May—Shanghai 25th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ASIA, British str., 2,936, Harry Gankroger, 6th June—San Francisco 10th May, General and Mails—P. M. S. S. Co.

BINTHWA, French str., 984, Chorionides, 3rd June—Saigon 29th May, Rice and Flour—Chinese.

BUYU MARU, Japanese str., 1,304, Y. Fuseno, 29th May—Shanghai 25th May, General—Oyaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHINGHAI, British str., 1,229, Kay, 4th June—Saigon 31st May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHANGHAI, British str., 2,874, B. C. Edmonds, 30th May—Manila 26th May.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. Malkin, 28th May—Saigon 24th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIMEN, French str., 636, E. de Catalana, 7th June—Haiphong 4th June, Rice and General—Messageries Maritimes.

HANOI, French str., 639, J. Pannier, 10th June—Haiphong 8th June, General—A. B. Marty.

HINGANG, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 2nd June—Saigon 29th May, Rice and Paddy—Chinese.

HONGWAI, British str., 2,060, Hainsworth, 3rd June—Singapore 29th May, General—Order.

HUE, French str., 742, Pannier, 8th May—Haiphong 5th May, General—A. B. Marty.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN. ANG COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARIUTTE	BORNEO Capt. W. H. S. Hall	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SOMALI Capt. A. G. Gubitt, R.N.R.	About 16th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 23rd June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS or CALL	ABOARDIA Capt. S. Barham	Noon, 25th June	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SWATOW, AMOY & NINGPO CHEFOO & TIENTSIN MANILA SHANGHAI CEBU & ILOILO SHANGHAI SHANGHAI SHANGHAI, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, BEIRUT CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	SHANSHI "KUBICHOV" "TAMING" "SZECHUEN" "KAIFONG" "CHINHUA" "CHENAN"	On 13th June, 4 P.M. On 14th June, Noon. On 14th June, 3 P.M. On 16th June, 4 P.M. On 17th June, 3 P.M. On 19th June, 4 P.M. On 23rd June, 4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and

Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior

Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-

rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN,"

"CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout

and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai

direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY

Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY

Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of

transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

HONGKONG, 13th June, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"NIPPON"	Beginning of June.
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN and	"CANTON"	Middle of June.
GOTHENBURG		

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

MELOCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Monday, 13th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYANG"	Tuesday, 14th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 16th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 17th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 24th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 1st July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "HANGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for

Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout

with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang

Telephone No. 215, Sul. Brok. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HONGKONG, 13th June, 1910.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STAMERS	FOR	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOY and	TUESDAY, 14th June,
Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FOOCHOW.	at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATE.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer, 9,000		WED'DAY, 22nd June, at Daylight.
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Honma, 7,000		WED'DAY, 6th July, at Daylight.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses, 9,000		WED'DAY, 20th July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. S. Horiuchi, 7,000		SATURDAY, 16th July, from Kobe.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and SHIMIZU	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa, 7,000		TUESDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M.
	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara, 7,000		TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, 5,000		FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi, 6,000		FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes, 5,000		TUESDAY, 14th June.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne, 7,000		WED'DAY, 22nd June.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino, 7,000		THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi, 5,000		WED'DAY, 6th July, at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

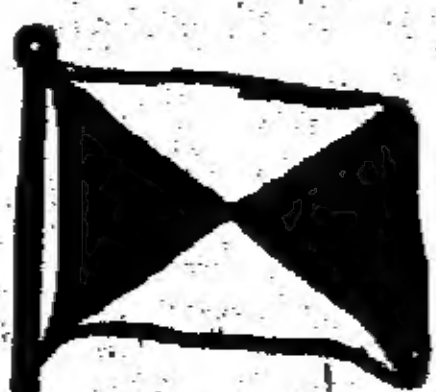
SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chamber Road.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER [13-125]

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	B. Bodger	Manila	On 18th June, Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 25th June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [12]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TRADING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG: HOMEWARD.

OUTWARD.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	S.S. SUBERIA... 19th June.
S.S. ARABIA... 15th June.	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. MECKLENBURG 1st July.	S.S. ARCADIA... About end of June.
S.S. SCANDIA... 14th July.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SAXONIA... 28th July.	S.S. WESTPHALIA... 3rd July.
S.S. SPEZIA... 12th Aug.	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
	S.S. SITHONIA... About middle of July.
	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. ARABIA... 17th July.
	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. MECKLENBURG... 1st Aug.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	SAILING DATE.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200	Aug. 24th, at Noon.
S.S. BUZO MARU	10,500	Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000	Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of June	JAVA	First half of June
TJIBODA S.	JAPAN	First half of June	JAVA	First half of June
TJILATJAL	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of July	SHANGHAI	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Yerk Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1910.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND
RAILWAY AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 15th June, at Noon.
	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Agata		WED'DAY, 29th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STAMERS	LEAVES.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WED'DAY, 22nd June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

First Class Cuisine. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

The Newly Built Steamers "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

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T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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Japan Office—

32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."

O. B. BEER

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

IS MADE FROM BEST OBTAINABLE MATERIALS AND BY MOST SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE BEST AND MOST WHOLESOME TONIC IS

BOCK BEER

TAKEN WITH YOUR MEALS

\$14.00 PER CASE.

FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM THE

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
May 17th—Nile Arabia. 24th—Benlarig, Gardicashira, Kalsow, Kintash, Palma, Pao, Poma, Poma, Somali, Soya, Maru, Wey, Castle. 27th—Alcinous, Kaga Maru, Polyphemus, Tomlin, Veron, 31st—Brasilia, Olensk, 3rd—Ambrisa, Braemar, O. Ferd. Lacia, Deucalion, Machan, Sardina, Silesia, Soya Maru, Teucer, Inveria, Java. 7th—Benworlich, Ohing Wo, Laetitia, Roverie. 10th—Antenor, Atsuta Maru, Buelton, Candia, Ernest Simons, Iyo Maru, Kanaga, Myrmidon.

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(Chinese Daily Press)
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Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.
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Documents translated from or into Chinese or colloquial Chinese.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.
June 10th—Balazis

